

seived that lie was fully inclined to follow my advice, as experience has sufficiently proved. It was in fact the Continental system which separated the interests of Murat from those of the Emperor, and which compelled the new King of Naples to form alliances amongst the princes at war with France. Different opinions have been entertained on this subject; mine is, that the Marshal of the Empire was wrong, but the King of Naples right.

The Princes and Dukes of the Empire must pardon me for so often designating them by their Eepublican names. The Marshals set less value on their titles of nobility than the Dukes and . Counts selected from among the civilians. Of all the sons of the Eepublic Eegnault de St. Jean d'Angely was the most gratified at being a Count., whilst, among the fathers of the Revolution no one could regard with greater disdain than Fouche' his title of Duke of Otranto;^a he congratulated himself upon its possession only once, and that was after the fall of the Empire.

I have expressed my dislike of Fouche*; and the reason of that feeling was, that I could not endure his system of making the police a government within a government. He had left Paris before my return thither, but I had frequent occasion to speak of that famous personage to Savary, whom, for the reason above assigned, I do not always term Due de B/ovigo. Savary knew better than any one the fallacious measures of Fouché's administration, since he was his successor. Fondle", under pretence of encouraging men of letters, though well aware that the Emperor was hostile to them, intended only to bring them into contempt by making them write verses at command. It was easily seen that Napoleon nourished a profound dislike of literary men,² though we must not conclude that he wished fche public to be aware of that dislike. Those, besides, who

¹ This is in opposition to the story that Fouché took to his new dignity so kindly that, in recounting a conversation, he described Robespierre as addressing him as "Duo d'Otrante."

² It would not be difficult to show that Napoleon had only a profound dislike for those literary men who used their pens in bitter attacks on him, or in that party warfare which it was his great object to put an end to. If study ing the works of the great authors, loving to converse with those who could pardon his elevation, and pensioning both those who praised and those whb

attacked him, is any proof of liking literary men, he
certainly liked them.